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"in its first stage; that which in the beginning mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the "Broachial Tracks," containing demulcent is Palmonary and Broachial Irritation. "That trouble in my Throat (for which the "Tro-ce" are a specific), having made me often a mera hisperer." BROWN'S

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Ananymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. stices letters should in all cases be addressed to Tun Naw-Your Tutuene.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Atlan tie, will close at 104 o'clock this morning.

THE SOOTHING SYSTEM.

If the Chivalry require an acknowledgment from us of our obligations to them for breaking up the late Democratic National Convention and party, we are ready to give it. They did us good service in clearing and smoothing the way for Lincoln's election; we might or might not have elected him without their aid, but the enterprise was much easier and surer with that aid. Such favors are not often accorded as between political adversaries; and we do not mean to forget a good turn, no matter who

We have won the election, as we meant and they meant we should; and now if they want a dozen or two good fellows kept in office through Mr. Lincoln's Administration, we think them entitled to ask and receive. If they prefer that we should wear our laurels meckly, and not evince any immoderate or offensive exultation, we can only say that we have seduously repressed all exuberance of spirits ever since the deed was done. Never did a party win so great a victory and make so little fuss about it as the Republicans have just done. But when the gabbling Fusion journals presume upon this so far as to infer that, in view of the secession flurry, we are sorry that we succeeded !-nay, when they go the length of advising Mr. Lincoln to decline, and urging the Lincoln electors to betray their trust, and vote for some anti-Republican for President !--we must tell them that they grossly misjudge us. We are not a bit sorry for Lincoln's success-on the contrary, we like it hugely: and the antics of the Chivalry only mak us gladder and gladder that they have ceased to be our rulers. And let them nullify, secode, form a new Southern Republic, or do what they will, we shall still be glad that Lincoln is elected.

Nor do we propose to explain, or qualify, or ask pardon for, our late triumph. We went in to elect Lincoln, and that is the simple and brief explanation of our vote.

When we were beaten four years since, nonof the victors thought of soothing or consoling us. None of them even proposed to hold meetings and implore us to stay in the Union. Nobody proposed a repeal of the atrocious laws whereby Northern seamen are imprisoned in Southern ports for the crime of being black. On the contrary, the Chivalry made themselves merry over Summer's broken head, the "shricks" of Kansas, and other such funny things. The victors exulted as much as they saw fit, and no one murmared, "Why do ye so!" We held our peace and bided our time, and we advise the Chivairy to profit by our example. They may, while still smarting under the pangs of defeat, devise a course which seems more heroic, but the quietest way is the best. The country would never have realized the magnitude and in trinsic durability of the late Republican triumph, had not the Fire-Eaters emphasized it by proclaiming their stern resolve to break up the Union in consequence. And herein is our answer to those who assail the Republican as a timid, purposeless, half-way party, and its principles of no practical account. It is very clear that the Chivalry do not share this opinion.

GOV. BROWN'S REMEDIES.

We have already made some observations upon the late special message of Gov. Brown to the Legislature of Georgia, particularly in relation to the complaints contained in it on the subject of the Fugitive Slave law. It might, perhaps, have been as well had Gov. Brown left this matter to be dealt with by the border States more immediately concerned. At least it would be no more than modest to leave them the leadership in it. We dare say that the planters of Georgia are considerably annoyed by the runsing away of slaves; but they must not ascribe too much, nor indeed any considerable part of this annoyance to the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law. Very few of these runaways escape to the North. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of them will be found lurking in the swamps and forests of Georgia or the adjoining States. The attempt to get up an excitement on this subject looks very much like a straining after grievances.

Compared, indeed, with any actual loss which Georgia suffers on this score, the retaliation

which have been brought against the social institutions of the South; but certainly the propositions of Gov. Brown would seem to give some color to those charges. He proposes to withdraw from the citizens of New-England, New-York, and some other States whose legislation appears to him to interfere with the due operation of the Fugitive Slave law, any protection so far as the law is concerned, within the limits of the State of Georgia to their lives, persons, or property. Anybody is to be at liberty to shoot, maim, or maltreat them at pleasure, to rob them of their property, or to seize and hold them as slaves. This is what the Governor calls "bold, de ided "action." Sustained by a tax of twenty-five per cent upon all goods, the production or manufacture of the obnoxious States, sold in the State of Georgia, he thinks it will have a tendency to "strengthen the ties of the Union," and to destroy the sectional character of the controversy now pending between the Free and Slave States. He even anticipates the obtaining, in this way, repeal of the obnexious laws. The manufacturers in the States aimed at, frightened by the less of the Georgia custom, will, he thinks, see the propriety of requiring their operatives, and those under their control, to vote for legislators who will repeal these laws, and otherwise satisfy the demands of Georgia.

If Gov. Brown and the Georgia Legislature have faith in these remedies, they are welcome to try them. They are certainly less to be deprecated than schemes for dissolving the Union. As to the proposed tax on our manufactures, that would, we apprehend, be a good deal more felt in Georgia than anywhere else. As to the outlawry of our citizens, already, practically speaking, the nominal protection which the laws afford them is not greatly to be relied upon.

WHAT MR. GRANTLEY BERKELEY THINKS OF US.

When the visit of Mr. Grantley Berkeley' dogs and of Mr. Grantley Berkeley himself to America was proclaimed, it was understood that Mr. Grantley Berkeley would come, not as Plato but as Nimrod; not as Herodotus went into Egypt to observe men and manners, but in the character of a mighty huntsman to destroy the bears, black and grizzly, and the buffaloes, both bull and cow, of this western continent. Those well imbued with the love of venery had heard of Mr. Grantley Berkeley as an esteemed writer upon glanders and other infirmities which horse flesh is heir to; but nobody, we venture to say, had heard of Mr. Grantley Berkeley as a lecturer on the science of government. If we had but known, if some good genius had but informed us, that Mr. Grantley Berkeley was coming to shoot us and not our game-birds and beasts, we should have put ourselves upon our good behavior, and, of course, during his visit, our spit-boxes would have been concealed, and our national ptyalism severely restrained. But we did not know; and so we kept on showering sidewalks and drawingroom floors, even as we did in the ancient time of Mrs. Trollope and the Rev. Dr. Isaac Fiddler. Upon this moist phenomenon Mr. Grantley Berkeley has recently discoursed before the inhabitants of Glasgow, who undoubtedly think meanly of quids and highly of snuff, like honest Scotchmen as they are.

Upon one point, however, no precantion could have saved us from reproach, because no precaution would have been practicable. I would have been impossible, even if we had desired, to smend the Constitution of the United States in such a way as to render the visit of this illustrious man perfectly pleasant. So we must submit to our destluy. Mr. Grantley Berkeley does not like the Constitution; and our only consolation must be that he knows hardly so much about it as a clever schoolmiss of ten. But the benevolent will not be sorry for his blunders, when they mark the satisfaction of The London Herald thereat. That gentle journal cheerfully demonstrates from the Berkelevan premises that we are verging upon national wreck and ruin, and in a philosophical way it argues us into chaos come again-we need not say to its own exceeding great delight. There is nothing alarmingly original nor at all novel about this. Since the creation of the world, every great nation has persistently despised every other great nation, and confidently anticipated its early overthrow. The Athenians regarded the Romans as beasts. The Romans regarded the Athenians as dandies. The Persians loathed the Greeks and the Greeks of one State despised the Greeks of another. All the civilized world else agreed in pronouncing the children of Israel to be n despicable race. Geneva thought the religiou of Wittenberg rank heresy; and Luther, with all of the Genevese theorracy. In Sheridan's comedy, a centleman kicks his servant, who kicks the next under-servant, who kicks in turn the stableboy, who kicks, we suppose, the horses. Se France sneers at England, and England sneers at North America, and North America bas a very comprehensive and eatholic cock of the nose for the whole Southern continent.

It is this propensity to think oneself Johannisberger and one's neighbor root-beer, which gives importance to gentlemen of the Grantley-Berkeleyan persuasion. American prosperity appears, no doubt, to The London Herald newspaper, to be a highly improper thing; as something by no means to be acknowledged, or, at any rate, by all means to be put down; and although The London Herald would not give a great for the opinion of Mr. Grantley Berkeley upon any important question of English politics, about which he knows just a little, it receives with respect his opinion of American domestic affairs, about which he knows nothing. Yet one might have supposed that the flagrant mistakes of really eminent and able continental philosophers when writing of England, might have taught a triffe of caution to English journalists. Thus Prof. Niebuhr, who knew the past better than any man of his time, in 1827, when contemplating the condition of England "looked "forward to a very gloomy future." "There "is," said that greatest of modern historians, "a fearful and ever-widening gulf between the wealthy and indigent classes; they are two hostile nations; poor Ireland is indeed a nation by herself, and her sufferings such as perhaps never can be remedied." In the same letter, the Philosopher of Bonn speaks with scorn of "the barbarism prevailing in the United "States." He groans at the same time because his own "Government is not what it ought to "be," and he bewails "the misery in Nassau,

greatly shocked by the charges of barbarism | the second French Revolution multiplies his tears, and he " wishes old Lufayette and echoes of him out of the way." And this was a scholar who knew ancient Athens as if he had been one of its citizens, and who could have reconstructed Rome, house for house, and street for street, just as it stood, at any given period from the days of Romulus to the days of Con-But the Hon. Grantley Berkeley is not Pro-

fessor Niebuhr by any manner of means. He coincides, however, with that learned man in regard to "the barbarism prevailing in the United States," though he does not, we presome, coincide with him respecting the barbarism prevailing in Great Britain. Grantley Berkeley begins by crushing Mr. Cobden, who knows nothing of America, and by belaboring Mr. Bright, who is "utterly in error." "The United States," he declares that he found "in the greatest state of political confusion and tyranny that had ever come before him." Mr. Berkeley seems here, and in saying this, to have been mentally muddled. "Confusion" may follow "tyranny," and "tyranny" may result in "confusion," but that both are found together we take the liberty of denying. The conduct of our 'lowest class" struck the Hon. Grantley as something "frightful;" and, considering that his grandfather was a small butcher, we are not astonished at his delicacy. The conduct of our upper classes, or aristocracy, who hold themselves aloof in dignified silence during elections," meets with the Hon. Mr. B.'s entire approval. For our own part, we may be permitted to say that these nicely noble aristocrats who hold themselves aloof during our elections, though often and impressively talked about, are rarely seen, and are exceedingly mythical personages. When a rich man (and rich men are our only aristocrats) thinks that the Federal Union is getting a little shaky, does he shun the ballotbox ? Certainly not. On the other hand, he instantly organizes a pretty little party, rushes in front of it to the polls, and saves the country. This is what Mr. Josh. Henry, Mr. Jehial Read, and other noble men, have just been doing; for which we are all inexpressibly obliged to them.

The London Herald, which, as we have said, has taken Mr. Berkeley under its protection, has one pet bugbear, and that is the ballot. "On the ballot, Mr. Berkeley," says that journal, does not go into any details to show how it is "a curse in America. We wish he had done so." We have no doubt of it. That he would have done so, if he had only thought of it, we can readily believe. The ballot, if we may credit The London Herald, is corruption. The ballot is coercion. The ballot is intimidation "to an ex-"tent perfectly unknown in England." Now upon this point, we prefer the universal testimony of English art, of English history, and of English comedy. Hogarth, in a series of matchess prints, has shown us "the corruption, the "intimidation, and the coercion" of an English election. Other things being equal, we should suppose that small constituencies could be more readily and economically purchased than large ones. "Throw open," says The London Herald, "the suffrage to mere numbers, as in "America, and you must have a very increased amount of corruptibility." But the truth is that this "corruption and coercion" are comparatively unknown here. Out of every million of votes cast the other day for President, it is safe to say that nine hundred thousand were honest ones -that they were not bargained for nor paid for, but that they were the spontaneous expression of copular opinion, right or wrong. In estimating our system of suffrage, English writers either will not or cannot understand that we rely for safety upon a people universally intelligent, well-educated and conscientious-upon communities in which the average of comfort is uncommonly great, and, to no small extent, upon that selfrespect which republican institutions engender

HISTORIC PARALLELS.

Let us treat with all possible seriousness the prospective recognition and aid which Napoleon III. is to extend to the projected Southern confederacy, in behalf of which a diplomatic agent s said to have been already dispatched to Paris.

There is no startling novelty in the overture of an insurgent population to foreign cabinets and potentates for aid and comfort, although the circumstances under which South Carolina throws berself upon the bosom of Napoleon III, are not so favorable to her maintenance there for any onsiderable period as historical precedent would cem to demand.

During the Polish insurrection of 1831, the rebels, led on by Czartoryski, his nephew Zamojski, and many other magnates, invoked not only the recognition of Austria, but also proffered his inexhaustible good humor, said sharp things to any of her Arch-Dukes the crown of the Kingdom of Poland, and this at a moment when the Polish troops were in a measure victorious over the Russians. Austria spurned the crown, which would have been a crown of thorns to her most dangerous, inevitable and implacable enemy, and ent" the Poles.

Again, during the troubles between the Protestant and Catholic Cantons of Switzerland, or between the Radicals and Conservatives, in 1844-45, the Jesuits, as a class, and the Swiss Jesuits in particular, played a part in the same line of business which the Palmetto State is now pursuing. Under the rose they tempted Austria with the golden bait of supremacy over the revolted Catholic Cantons. Again Austria was firm. Regarding the insurrection as illegal, she refused to render it any aid or comfort. She saw with clear sight that the Jesuits would have been disarmed almost unanimously by the masses of the people, dragged into a vain strife by their priests. The Swiss Union was not dissolved, but the Jesuits were finally expelled from Switzerland. During their insurrection in 1848-'49, some

of the Magyar leaders, for the sake of propitiating Russia, offered to Nicholas I, the Crown of Hungary for his son-in-law, the Prince of Leuchtenberg. Few have forgotten the subsequent course of the drama of Hungary. As for Napoleon III. his answer to the pro-

posed alliance cannot be better expressed than in the proverb: le jeu ne raut pas la chandelle. Finally, it is enough to say that no diplomatic

representative of any European Government, nor any Consul at Charleston or elsewhere, has received or will receive any proposition to treat with the seceding States. The only foreign encouragement which their scheme has yet received is that of the Courrier des Etats Unis, a journal which has long forefold the overthrow of the American Republic, and is evidently quite willing that its " Darmstadt, and Rhenish Bayaria." In 1830, prophecy should now be realized.

OUR CHARTER ELECTION.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: Your journal surprises us by its article on the Municipal Election. It cannot advise Republicans to meet and choose delegates to Nominating Conventions for charter officers. It was high time for the Central Committee to act, and it was holding its last meeting erior to the election. If it had omitted to issue the sual call, it would have been denounced for its default. The Press had not counseled inaction, and everybody expected party nominations, as usual. But, when the call is published, THE TRIBUNE is against it, and suggests a quiet meeting of the best citizens of each district, without public notice, in some private parlor, where the very best men shall be selected.

The first answer to this is, that party nomination will be made notwithstanding, at least by the Demo crats, who have a great majority, and are sure of ar easy victory without a thorough organization against them. This organization the Republicans have got, after years of effort, and there is not time enough before the election to make any other. The next answer is, that the proposed method was tried and it failed. The Reform Committee had in it some of the best men n the City, and some of the wealthiest. It was laborious and self-denying; but the mass of the votes were east against it, and it was denounced because elf-appointed. It deserved support, but did not reeive it.

A year ago, a Republican Convention met to nomi arte a candidate for Mayor. Mr. Havemeyer had been neminated by one section of the Democrats, and Mr. Wood by another. A portion of the Republican press WIS in favor of adopting Mr. Havemeyer. THE TRIB-SE opposed it, and demanded a Republican nomina-One of its Editors was in the Convention, and nu de an earnest speech on that side. "We have tried "this," said he, "enough—[taking up opponents for our candidates]. I want this time we should take "up our own men." The Convention applauded to the echo, and a Republican was nominated. After that lesson, few could be ready to propose the breaking up of our organization. The allusion in that speech was evidently to the Mayoralty of Mr. Tiemann. He had been elected without respect to party, and had proved a rigid party man as a Democrat, and THE TRIBUNA and denounced his appointments.

Now, if a party organization is good for anything, i is good for the whole year. If the city Republican were fit to send men to help nominate a President and a Covernor, they are fit to select candidates for Municital offices. They have just been engaged in nomi nating men for the Bench, and for the Board of Super visers, and for the Register's office. Some of these bave been elected, and THE TRIBENE praises them. Why should they not also nominate candidates for muricipal offices? The Republican party nominated the present Controller, Mr. Haws, and the people elected him. They relied upon his ability and integ ity, and have not been disappointed.

The Central Committee could only recommend that her orable nominations should be made. Its members trengly denounced those of the other kind, and many declared their determination, if such should be made o oppose them. The people will oppose them, o curse, and the Conventions will certainly know that such nominations can only insure defeat among a wellaformed constituency. Finally: The wealth of men who nominate, or

en who are elected, will not insure a good City Govrament. Selfishne, s is not limited to a class, and it is co well known that some great depredators are among The Republicans propose to assemble and nominate

condidates. Then let them be judged by their fitness. By all means, if they are unworthy, reject them; but, if good men, support them, and let them be elected by the united voice of all who go for honesty in our municipal

Comments on the Above.

1. As we have found no fault with the Republican Central Committee for making its call, we may pass lightly over our correspondent's justification thereof. We do not care how many ickets are presented, nor by how many parties: what we desire is simply that the best men shall be elected, not because they are Republicans or Democrats, but because they are the best men. And we do not consider this possible if the successful candidates are nominated and supported as members of this or that party.

2. Our correspondent urges that party tickets will be run anyhow, and that the Democrats have a large majority of the popular vote. That he is bent on pursuing. We believe thousands of Democrats are ready to vote for the best men if presented distinctly and only as such; but not if these same men are supported as Republican candidates. For instance: Had John Sedgwick been a no-party, citizens' candidate for City Judge at our late election, who believes he would have been beaten by John H. McCunn? We. surely, do not. It was not his Republicanism that defeated Sedgwick: it was the fact that he was the distinctively Republican candidate, se that his election would have been accounted a Republican triumph. As it was, he ran five thousand votes ahead of his tickets but for his party budge, we think he would have run ten thousand. 3. THE TRIBUNE has twice supported no-party

referm candidates for Mayor-in the first in stance, in opposition to the regular candidate of ts own party. In 1854, we urged the election of Wilson G. Hunt, well known as a Democrat. against a regular Whig candidate; in 1857, we did our utmost to elect Daniel F. Tiemann, likewise a bitter Democrat, over Fernando Wood. We did so upon a distinct understanding that the man we favored would know no party in the discharge of his official duties. We think Mr. Hunt would have justified our confidence had he been elected; Mr. Tiemann, it is well known, did not. We told the Committee that first apprised us of his nomination that he was one of the bitterest and blindest partisans in our City, but we would do our best for him upon their assurance and his public pledge that he would as Mayor know no party. He disappointed us: but Tiemanns are (we trust) scarce: and we do not believe another such failure would occur in four trinls.

4. The Republicans having heartily and unanimously supported Tiemann in 1857, it was but simple justice that the anti-Wood Democrats should have united with us in the support, on Reform, no-party grounds, of a Republican in 1859. This they utterly refused to do: Nay: they were not willing to unite with us in the support even of their own Havemeyer or any other anti-Wood Democrat, on distinctive noparty grounds. We had elected Tiemann in '57. and he had proved the mere puppet of Tammany Hall; they now offered us not even the poor privilege of being cheated by them. They insisted on our voting, not merely for a Democrat, but for the regular Democratic candidate, whose election would have been trumpeted as proof that the Republican party of this City was annihilated. We respectfully declined, and ran our own ticket.

5. We want the best men of all parties se lected and supported for the Council especially, and we do not care how small and insignificant the meetings by which they are nominated; for

we want to elect the candidates on their sea merits, not on that of their backers. The les the numbers and influence of the nominators, the greater will be the necessity incumbent on the to present not only good men but the very box 6. We emphatically protest against the notice that, because a party exists, it must run cant. dates at every election and for every office. We perceive and can show why each voter should support a candidate for Congress whose politics accord with his own, even though the opposing candidate be abler, and in other respects prefer. able; but we protest against the doctrine that we should likewise support Judges and School Officers with primary regard to their politice. We believe the Republican party of this City would have been stronger this day had it always, like that of San Francisco, supported Reform candidates for municipal offices, instead of nominating rival candidates of its own.

7. Our correspondent urges that men are not necessarily incorrupt or incorruptible because they are rich. Certainly not. But if such men as we name were elected to our next Council. it is morally certain that they would not be bought and used by the jobbers in ferry franchises, &c., &c., simply because they could not afford to be. If a scheme like the Lowber job or the Japanese Swindle were to be "put 'through," and the members of the Council unitedly paid one-tenth of our annual taxes, they would lose money by taking \$1,000 each for their votes in its favor. They would take more out of one pocket than they put into the other. And this-apart from their known characteris one safeguard against municipal venality and peculation.

8. Finally, K. urges that the prospective Re-published candidates "be judged by their fitness." That is just what we want, and what his place fails to secure. Candidates nominated by this or that party will not be "judged by their fitness," but by their politics, and supported or opposed accordingly. That is what we aim to avoid, and we have no faith in any other mode of attaining this object than that suggested in our former

ADVERTISING. Messrs. Henrys, Smith & Townsend saw fit.

in a card in yesterday morning's papers-carefully emitting our own-to impeach our veracity, and The World, in that good-natured and Christinn spirit which so distinguishes it from wicked journals still in the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity, hastens to pronounce on this question of veracity, to decide in favor of Messrs, Henrys, Smith & Townsend, and to declare us to be governed by "bigotry" and "bitterness." For once we see fit to notice this slanderous disposition of our pious neighbor, and we ask by what right it assumes to pronounce THE TRIBUNE. without waiting for our reply to the charge, to be a liar and a slanderer? We do not believe the morals of the community are likely to be corrupted because a paper professing to give the news does so faithfully and fully; but we do believe that any family where a sheet is admitted whose chief characteristics are cant and hypocricy, is in some danger of having its sense of manliness and virtue thoroughly undermined. Now, as to Messrs. Henrys, Smith & Towns

end: We know that lists such as we have referred to have been printed for Southern circulation. One of these lists is headed by the name of that firm; men were advertised for to get signers to that list; at the time it was seen by our informant, though there were perhaps four or five other names upon it, they were all in one handwriting, while the signature of Henrys, Smith & Townsend was apparently the only genuine one upon it; and we know that many men in this city were asked to subscribe to the fusion fund, on the ground that it would be a good advertisement. and that they were threatened with exposure at he South as Republicans if they did not so subcribe. Of course we no not produce these men, for that would only expose them to an enmity which might prove their ruin. But we assert the facts upon our character for veracity, and we coult if The World has yet lived long enough, or Messrs. H., S. & T. have yet established sufficient character of their own, to shake it. We hope, however, yet to produce one of the lists. That those gentlemen are becoming sensitive to their method of advertising, we are glad to see. They know very well that the comments made by us some time since upon their circular, recommending their goods and asking for custom on the ground of their anti-Republicanism, were made with the circular and advertisement before us. We are free to acknowledge that we consider such a course contemptible and base, and as long as lists of the sort we have referred to, or circulars such as those persons sent through the South months ago, are prepared, or sanctioned, or signed by them, a denial founded on some technical expression goes for nothing. The public believes us, and does not believe Messrs. Henrys, Smith & Town-

"Party papers have a common trait, bigotry in judging, and bit-terness in condenning their opponents. Foremost among them in these respects is Thir Tringen. It brings discredit upon journalism, and gives just ground of complaint to all its co-temporaries."

[N. Y. World, Nov. 6.

"The pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, God I thank thee that I am not as other men are, extertioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican." [St. Luke, aviii. it.

The Vote of Virginia. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

The Gorette has returns from all the State but
Logan and Webster Counties; Bell over Breckin-

The Vote of Texas. New-Outrans, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860, Returns indicate that the State has gone for Brecking

Alabama.

New-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

The Mobile Mercury claims Alabama by 11,000 maority for Breckinridge.

idge by 4,000 majority.

Southern and Western Money.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

The bankers' rate of discount to-day for South Carelina and Georgia is 10, Illinois and Wisconsin 3, and Miscouri I per cent.

The Nantucket Telegraph Line. EDGARTOWN, Friday, Nov. 16, 1869. Telegraphic communication with Nantucket, which as been interrupted for some days, is resumed

Fire.

CLEVELAND, O., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.
The station-home at Crestline was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The Fitisburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railrone's loss is \$15,000; Bellfontaine and Indinapolis road, \$500; American Express Company, \$500; Telegraph Company, \$150.

Obituary.
CINCINATI, Priday, Nov. 16, 1863.
Calvin Fletcher, one of the pioneer merchants of this city, cied yesterday afternoon of disease of the